ESTABLISHED 1840.

MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1876.

VOL 36, NO 89

CLOSING BATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 13to; Memphis, 12tc. New York, gold closed at 113; Mem-19hts, 112.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAS DEPT., OFFICE CH. Sto. OFFICER, For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, stationary pressure and temperature, westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

DR. DRAUBE, a celebrated physician of Berlin, is dead.

THE statement elsewhere published in reference to Biaine, is denied by him and the officials of the Union Pacific

THE California senate committee is the Chinese system of emigration. Rich developments.

THE house committee on appropriations has agreed to recommend concurrence on all senate amendments to the silver currency bill.

THE people of Helena, Montana, yesterday refused to indorse the subsidy granted the Union Pacific railroad by the legislature of that Territory.

IN THE house of representatives yesterday the bill regulating commerce and navigation of steam vessels was amended in various respects and passed,

A JOINT committee of Republicans and Democrate has been appointed to maintain the purity of the ballot-box at cago, Correct.

SENATOR Howe introduced a bill in the senate yesterday to provide for cheap transportation of freight between tidewater at or near the Atlantic ocean and the Ohio and Missirslppi valley rail-

venson presented a petition, which was referred, from tobacco dealers of Cincinnati, and Covington, Kentucky, asking cannot fail to recognise the unusual abila reduction of tax on tobacco to sixteen cents per pound. A DEPATCH from Galveston, yesterof flippancy and mediocrity. He cannot fail of this at least, even though he be

In the senate yesterday, Senator Ste-

day, is to the effect that fighting at New wedded to other plans for the release of the people from public burdens. We ask Ler o is all over, and that the revolu- for Colonel Phelau a deliberate and tionists are in possession, the United States forces having fourteen Mexican State, confident as we are that no lederals prisoners.

GENERAL M'DOWELL, in charge of debt and tax burdens. the United States army division south, with headquarters at Louisville, has been craered to succeed General Schofield in command of the division of the Pacific, the change to occur in July

THE general council last night very quietly, and, as we think, very properly decided all questions as to the enforcement of the ordinances between the mayor and the police commissioners by reaffirming all police supervision and control ledged in the latter.

HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS Yesterday returned to the city for a brief visit, quite recovered, we are happy to say, from recent severe indisposition. Mr.

Davis speaks hopefully of the great enterprise over which he presides, and looks for results in emigration and trade

In the consideration of any man's business affairs, his health and strength are evidently of the first importance, for upon these depend the success of his energy and brains. Before we can pretend to discuss the question of finance, therefore, we must briefly examine the physical geography and resources of our Sixte. that will be tenchical to the whole Missksippi valley.

THE Republican State convention of South Carolina was in session in Charleston, yesterday, and indulged in a stormy time and mutual recriminations by opponents, in which "robber," "thief," and similar epithets were freely used. Governor Chamberlain led one gang, and Senator Patterson the other. Morton delegates were elected.

THE first number of the Econing Banner, Nashville, is to hand. Well printed and; choke-full of telegraph news, and timely, readable selections, we feel safe in predicting for it a long and useful career. In the salutatory article the Banner promises that it "will be Damo-" cratic in its politics, and will conscien-" tlously labor for the real interests of " the party now struggling for suprem-" acy in the nation. In saying this, it " reserves the right to expose corruption " and wrong in its own ranks, if such " should exist; and will be at all times " untrammeled in its methods of deal-" ing with public men and measures. It 41 will not der ounce political opponents " because they may be Republicans, nor " will it indiscriminately espoure the "cause of political friends simply be-"cause they are Democrats. In the matter of the State credit, the Banner " can never be an advocate of repudia-"tion. It requires no argument to show that the debt of Tennessee

and common honesty and good faith "enjoin its payment."

" should be paid. Once allow that the

" delt is a valid one (who dorbts it?)

THE TARIFF BILL. Committee of Ways and Means Order that it be Reported To-Day.

Washington, April II.-The committee of ways and means completed Morrison's tariff bill to-day and ordered t to be reported favorably to the house. The tax on coffee of three cents and on tea fifteen cents was stricken out. The concluding proviso of the free list has been amended to read as follows: "Provided, that alcohol to be exclusively
used for the manufacture of others,
chloroforms and vegetable alkaloid are
made free by this act, and may be withinternal revenue tax per gallon in
quantities not exceeding one thousand
gallous at any one time, under such
rules, regulations and bonds as the secretary of the tressury shall prescribe."

A motion was made by Mr. Morrison

To internal revenue tax per gallon in
quantities not exceeding one thousand
gallous at any one time, under such
rules, regulations and bonds as the secretary of the tressury shall prescribe."

A motion was made by Mr. Morrison

A motion was made by Mr. Morrison

A motion was made by Mr. Morrison

To internal revenue tax per gallon in
quantities not exceeding one thousand
gallous at any one time, under such
rules, regulations and bonds as the secretary of the tressury shall prescribe."

A motion was made by Mr. Morrison

To internal revenue tax per gallon in
quantities not exceeding one thousand
gallous at any one time, under such
rules, regulations and bonds as the secretary of the tressury shall prescribe."

A motion was made by Mr. Morrison

To internal revenue tax per gallon in
quantities not exceeding one thousand
gallous at any one time, under such
rules, regulations and bonds as the secretary of the tressury shall prescribe."

A motion was made by Mr. Morrison

To internal revenue tax per gallon in
quantities not exceeding one thousand
gallous at any one time, under such
rules, regulations and bonds as the secretary of the tressury shall prescribe."

To internal revenue tax per gallon in
quantities not exceeding one thousand
doubts that mai rule, yet unless all the
laws regulating nations, it is evenue tax per gallon in
their terms, and expressed without the slightthat 'Co. of that city, to-day, at a premium
raise corn, and pursue manufactures,

duties on coffee to two cents, and on tea to ten cents, but this was disagreed to vote; 5 yeas, 6 pays. The tea and offee clause was then struck from the bill by vote; 7 yeas, 4 mays. Mr. Mor-rison gave notice of his intention to offer in the house, pending the consideration of the bill, an amendment taxing tea and coffee. The bill was ordered to be reported favorably to the house by the following vote: Yeas-Morrison, Wood, Thomas, Hill, Chapin, and Tucker, all Democrats. Nays-Blaire, Kelly, Garfield, Burebard [111]. Republicans, and Paddock, Democrat. Kilbourne sued out a writ of habcus

corpus yesterday, upon which the house will take order to-day.

TENNESSEE.

those barren spots whose rocky crags would forbid cultivation. The two great mineral steples we possess abundantly. MINERALS.

People.

It necessarily follows, therefore, that under a system of government such as ours the of-fense must rest either with the citizen or the the ground that such action would be leg slature; the blame must be cast either up-on bud customs or unwise laws. FARMERS AND FARM PRODUCTIONS. In reference to the first there is much empty

declaration about our farmers raising corn instead of cotton, and the necessity of 'turning our attention' to manufactures.

These are equally absord. In the first place, while it is sater to avoid risking all upon one tning in any business, yet it is not necessarily the more profitable. the more profitable.

Again, as the raising of farm products is a matter of investment, it will necessarily respond only to the touch of interest, and the experience of individuals is worth more than all the theorying in the world—that is, the custom proves it to be the best. To suppose any man of ordinary intelligence would not be able to know whether he made or lost on the cross is absurd; to decisive he would con-

the crop is absurd; to decare he would con-tinue to lose year after year in the same manner is an outrase on common understanding.

The native system of agriculture of any country is absolutely the best. The instinct of self teaches during the practice of centuries the methods best adapted to the situation and products. and products.

Along the Amazon, owing to the great heats, the nauves cut down the undergrowth and plant muses with a small hoe among the trash of leaves and tranches. The foreign farmers who introduced improved systems and plowed up the soil only made an ash-bank, and raised pothing but ing.

who introduced improved systems and plowed up the soil only made an ash-bank, and raised nothing but dust.

In the deserts of Arizona the Pinos plant corn in toles two or three feet deep, made by driving stakes into the naked sand. But at that depin they find moisture sufficient to make a crop. In Colorado eggs set to hatch have to be moistened, or they will often dry too much te produce. And on its high ridges it is impossible to cook vegetables by boiling—the decline of atmospheric pressure lowers the boiling point of water below that necessary to cook food.

Superficial travelers always complain of the natives of the tropics that they do not raise wheat and corn, and abuse them as lazy and indifferent. But Humboldt caloniates one single acre of plantains "to equal the crop of one hundred and thirty-three acres of wheat and forty four acres of potatoes."

The history of the calification of the peanut in Tennesses shows how quickly the people will grasp at anything that pays: Introduced to market by a farmer in Hickman county since the war, the production in 1872 reached six hundred and eighty thousand bushels. (Killebrew, R. Tenn.)

And although it may pay for a few to raise corn, while everybody else raises cotton, yet if all raised corn it would be worth nothing. In the great western corn-growing States it often sells for fifteen cents per bushel, or is used as fuel. ity he discovers, nor to confess that he treats his subject with a breadth and comprehensiveness unusual in these days

sed as fuel. Hence the southern farmer who finds it to pay him to raise cotton and buycorn should do so;and like the traveler in the Arabian Nights go steadily forward toward the prize without being disturbed by the senseless voices around being disturbed by the sensoless voices around bim. Forther comforted by the assurance of the census of 1870 that he is realizing thirty-seven per cent. per annum gross on his investments for farm, implements and wages, while in Massachusetts, tho ideal of the opposite system, they make only twenty-seven per cent. (Census 1870.)

MANUFACTURES.

Still more senseless is the talk about manu-

factures. It is only what may be called the excess of agricultural labor which goes into excess of agricultural labor which goes into manufactures. It is offen said if we had more capital we would have factories. But this is not a question of capital at all. If we had all the capital in the world here, it would not invest in fastories, when farm wages are so high, and the low price of land offers such remarkable facilities to laborers for obtaining and cultivating their ewn land.

In no country in the world is factory labor not paid better than farm labor, and until our farm wages are reduced by the number of laborers it is useless to expect manufactures to succeed. When this is once done they will spring up themselves. epring up themselves.

The following figures are taken from the special report of the bureau statistics of 1871: In Massachusetts, the great manufacturing State, the average annual wages of factory labor for 1969, was seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-two cents. The averagementhly wages of farm labor was thirty-two-dollars and five cents; only employed from April to November—making the annual wages for eight months two hundred and fifty-six dollars and farty cents. The four winter months they are out of work in the burdest part of the year; but supposing they made as much as during the summer, then for a year of twelve months the wages amounts to three hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty cents, leaving an excess of factory over farm wages per annum of three hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-two cents. schusetts, the great manufacturing

and thirty-two cents.

Here the difference between the two exactly represents the bounty required to induce a farm laborer in Massichusetts to engage in factory work; and this bounty in round numbers is just double, or an increase of one hundred per cent,

WAGES.

Now in Tennessee (Killibrew's Resources of Tennessee) the factory wage per annum is two hundred and seventy-seven dollars, while a white laborer can easily get on a farm twenty-five dollars per month, with board, the year round; which reckoning board at the same price as in Massachusetts—or fifteen dollars per month—is equal to four hundred and eighty dollars per annum, leaving an excess of farm over factory wages of two hundred and three dollars, or the reverse of the position in Massachusetts. There the factory hand required a bounty of three hundred and fifty-four dollars per annum, while here he has to suffer a loss of two hundred and fifty-four dollars per annum, while here he dollars. To suppose the white laborer will work for this, as a class, is absurd. Individuals may but the operatives in Tennessee will be found to consist largely of uncertain negro labor, too unreliable to be valuable for factory purposes; and outside the large cities, of men wandering about without fixed aims and willing to drift along as operatives as well as anything else. Of course, here operatives or factory labor must not be confounded with mechanics.

for factories—our water-power, coal, cotton, wood, or iron—is absurd unless the natural advantage will amount to a higher money value than the difference in the price of la-bor. In some cases now—as notably our coal and iron—the articles being scarce, transporand iron—the articles being scarce, transpor-tation heavy, and labor a comparatively small item, it pays to work them. But with cotton or wool, when transportation is light and la-bor the largest item, it pays rather to carry the staple to where the laborer and his food are located together, and both are cheapest. Capital only engages in businesses which pay, and it always will engage in a business which will pay. No opportunity of success-ful undertaking ever remains long untaken at this day.

at this day. Again, in Tennessee the average value per acre of small improved farms, in 1865, of our first counties, was twenty-three dollars. Of lands halfor less cleared and fenced, eight dollars per acre. (itep. E. Sta. 1871.) This is a night valuation. Yet, at this, a man with five hundred dollars capital can buy twenty-five acres of improved land, pay one-third cash on the piace, pay cash down for everything, live well and pay for the whole place the first year; closing on his labor nine hundred and seventy dollars. In Massachusetts there are no small farms for sale. The average value for all lands is sixty-seven dollars. More capital is required to commence with, and the farmer gets less for his product. Surely these facts show why we are not and cannot be a manufactoring State, until we have a greater population. Here we have only thirty-one to the square mile; in Massachusetts they have one hundred and eighty-siz. When we get an addition of one hundred and ity-five per square mile to our population, then we also may expect to rival Massachusetts factories.

TWO SONGS. SMALL FARMS.

TWO SONGS. TWO SONGS.

So much for the two sing songs of theoretical advice to southern farmers: To quit cotton; raise corn, and pursue manufactures, ideas based purely upon fine-drawn cateuraliations, like "Colonel Seller's" speculations in eye-water, without the least exactness in their terms, and expressed without the slightest reverence for the solid mass of common sense contained in the seitled customs of the people.

se termed a hatmony with themselves. They all iend upward, never downward; nature grows toward the light in both man and plant; individuals may full and disappear nity direct that furnished by nature, some-

In coal, the great Appalachian field covers A Charge Against Bloody-Shirt Blaine

detrimental to Mr. Bislue's political prospects. Since the publication of the above Mr. Harrison has been asked for a statement of the facts, but declines to say more than that if brought before a congressional committee he will tell all he knows about it without concealment.

New York, April 11.—A Washington special to the fost says Colonel Broadhead was before the sub-judiciary committee to-day, and was examined in reference to any possible inside history of the trial of Babcock. He said that Soto county. Campbell will, no doubt, before the trial information was brought to him two of the detectives em-ployed in the safe-burglary case were in St. Louis, employed by Babcock to steal evidence out of the district-attor-ney's office, but their plan was discov-ered, whereupon they left the city. They had been paid two hundred dollars each for their expenses by Babcock's friends. Broadhead then told the committee how the prosecution ascertained the history of Gill, the letter carrier in connection with the case. The letter was procured at witness' by Parker, collector of Colorado Territory, after consultation with Joyce. The prosecution were afraid to put Parker on the stand, for fear that his testimony would be in the interest of Babcock.

General Meigs Wants Half All the Time. St. Louis, April 11.—The Times has interviewed Captain Joseph Labarge, an old and weil-known steamboatman, in which he is represented as stating that some time ago he transported freight on the upper Missouri river for the government, the bill for which amounted to fourteen hundred dollars. The account was approved by Colonel Easton, quartermaster, and sent to Washington, with Labarge's receipt in full attached. Shortly afterward La-barge received a letter from General Meigs that his account was disallowed, subsequently General John M'Donald called on Lubarge and asked him what he would give to have the account collected and, offered to collect it for half its amount. Labarge agreed to this, and in a few days M'Donald called again and paid him seven hundred dollars. On another occasion Labarge sent an account to Washington for six hun-dred and fifty dollars, and received word in reply: "Take half or nothing." Labarge wrote to Senator Bogy about the matter, asking him to look into it

Another Sad Case. WASHINGTON, April 11 .- The committee on military affairs continued the investigation of General Boughton to-day. General Boughton testified in his own behalf, explaining the charges against him, which he supposed were made for bischmailing purposes, as he was approached by General Bridgiand's clerk, who proposed to drop all cases against him, and others indicted with him for the sum of ten thou-sand dollars. The clerk afterward reduced his figures to seven thousand, and again to five thousand, all of which offers were rejected. Finding that he was illegally indicted, and believing that the same men that got him indicted would continue to persecute him, he did offer to compremise the matter. Mr. Moore, special agent of the treasury department, testified that Bridge-land had been indicted in Texas, and

that he (Moore) had discovered irregularities on Bridgeland's part. Bridgeland will be heard to-morrow.

TELEGRAMS.

been laid. The whisky-thief trials are progress-

terred to-morrow. telegraphic communication restored. San Francisco is agonized over the whisky frauds there. The general details are the same as those of St. Louis

peror of Brazil.

All the prisoners before the United States court at Baltimore, charged with violation of the enforcement act, have been discharged. C. H. Barnes, who robbed the bank

at Walkinsville, New York, of eleven hundred dollars, was arrested in San Francisco yesterday.

dred and forty-eight. Lieutenant Shoemaker yesterday tes-tified that the contract for fuel at Fort Rano was awarded to the highest bidder. The officers at the fort protested against

this, but without avail. Max Blumenthal, formerly deputy collector at St. Marks, Florida, was arrested in St. Louis yesterday for stealing

insurrection has now spread to the center of Bosniz. The country around Trevignac has joined the movement, and the Sclavonians are more than ever ex-

cited over the prospect of success. The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern railway awarded three millions six

is being wound up by a receiver, and the discovery was made through the settlement of depositors accounts for payment of dividends.

The insurrection in the province of Constantine, Algeria, proves to be unimportant.

Utica county, that suspended a short time ago, has been arrested upon com-plaint of twelve depositors charging him with embezzling twenty-five thousand dollars of the funds of the bank. Carmon has failed to obtain ball thus far. A portion of the trestlework of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway at Passale river crossing, which is several hundred feet high, fell yesterday while a number of men were em-

probably fatally. MISSISSIPPI.

Passage of Revenue Bill-Vacant Jus-ticeship of the Supreme Court-The Penitentiary.

JACKSON, April 11.—The legislature will be levied. They have also passed the agricultural lien law. This law gives landlords' claims preference. The confirmation of Judge J. A. P. Campbell as justice of the supreme court seems to nang fire in the senate; mest likely because of the very general desire among

be confirmed. The house passed a bill leasing the penitentiary for fifteen years to the highest b'dder. The bill was in the in-terest of Colonel E. Richardson, and its passage virtually gives him the lease. The legislature visits Wesson mills to-

THE OSAGE LANDS.

The Settlers Wild Over Recent Deci-sion-Congratulations and Re-joicings.

FORT SCOTT, KANSAS, April 10.—A special from the Osage Mission says that the people there are wild over the news of the decision by the United States supreme court of the Osage ceded land case in favor of the settlers. This decision secures the houses of three thousand families. Three hundred guns have been fired, bells ringing, bonfires burn-ing and flags flying. Speeches were ing and flags flying. Speeches were made this evening by Hon. W. L. Simmons and other champions of the set-tlers' cause. Mayor Stoddart has issued a proclamation appointing Saturday of this week as a day of general rejoicing over the decision. It is expected that ten thousand people will be present.

TOPEKA, Ks., April 10 .- The United States district court convened here today, but dispatches from Washi announcing the decision of the supreme court in favor of the Osage settlers drew all attention from it. Attorney Peck received dispatches from Senator Ingalis, Jerry Black and Judge Lawrence, announcing the result and congratulating him. The governor, for many years president of the Settlers' league, was the recipient of congratula-tions from all sides. Judge Black's tel egram concluded as follows: "Shannon honored, Peck glorified, justice vindicated, truth triumphant, the settlers protected. 'The Lord God omnipotent reigneth.' "

Steamship Arrivals. PHILADELPHIA, April 11. — The steamship Lord Clive, from Liverpool. New York, April 11 .- The steamer Idaho, from Liverpool. San Francisco, April 11.—The steamer Granada, from Sidney, via

Auckland and Honolulu. NIAGARA, April 11.—The propeller S. Ellsworth, from Oswego, arrived to-day. The first arrival of the season. London, April 11 .- The steamships

Polynesian, from Portland; City of Bristol, from Philadelphia; Hecla, from Boston, and Euxine, from New York, arrived out.

LAW REPORTS.

Chancery Court-Morgan, Judge. Call of calendar continued to-day. Courts meets at nine every morning.

Criminal Court-Adams, Judge, The following cases set for trial to-day 140, John Holmes; 486, A. J. Williams; 567, Matt Newman; 569, Joe Alexander alias Blanche; 617, Chas. Wilkins; 561, Lizzie Martin; 579, John Mitchell; 629, Jim Kelly; 532, Jim Johnson; 438, Edward Butler.

Circuit Court-Heiskell, Judge. To-day's calendar; 3442, Dea vs City of Memphis; 3522. Key vs Glisson; 3530, City of Memphis vs Warner; 3534, Plain vs Lockey; 3544, Gusenbery vs Chapman; 3547, Williams vs James, administrator; 3548, White & Co. vs Eastland & Co.; 3549, Galbreath vs Larkin; 3556, Tuggle vs Thatcher et al; 3557, Wooldridge vs Walters & Co.; 3558, Adams express company vs Maugum; 3561, Swain and wife vs Cubbings & Gunn; 3567, Southern oil-works vs Jefferson; 3568, Kreukle vs Bruder; 3571, Smith vs Mackey; 3573, Carr vs Carlile: 3573, Collier vs Berlin; 3576, Bradshaw vs Toler; 3578, White, executor vs Topp; 3579, Alien, administrator vs Wilkerson; 3580, Bush vs Fagan; 3581, Greenlaw vs Buck; 3383, Semmes & Co. vs M'Guire; 3584, Carver, use, etc. vs Carnes; 3585 Smith vs Vaccaro. On and after Monday next this court will meet at nine

MARRIED.

STEVENSON-KING-At Calvary Church vesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, by Rev. Dr. George White, Rector, Mr. W. W. STEVENSON and Miss LILLY B. KING, both of this city.

DIED.

MORFORD-April 11th, CLAUDE F. Mor-FORD, eldest son of B. B. and M. M. Morford, aged 4 years, 4 months and 27 days.

Attention, Knights Templar. YOU are hereby ordered to attend a special conclave of Cyrens Compandery, No. 4 K. of T., this (WEDNES) DAY) evening, at 8 o clock, at Asylum, for the purpose of conferring the Orders of the Red Cross. Visiting and resident fraters courtesly invited. By order. ED WORSHAM, E. C.

T. J. BARCHUS, Reco

Wednesday, April 12th. Regular and Knights of Honor.

UNITY LODGE, No. 217, Knights of Honor, Honor, No. 298 Second street, this (WEDNES-DAY) evening, at 8 o'clock, for initiation and tch of business. Members of Memphis Lodge, No. 196, are fraternally invited.

By order D. F. GOODYEAR, Dictator CHAS. L. PULLEN, Reporter. NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing be tween Frank A. Newell and H. P. John ston, at No. 44 Monr estreet, "Memphis Straw Works," is this day dissolved by mutnal con sent, Frank A. Newell assuming all liabilities to this date. April 10, 1873. FRANK A. NaWELL, 44 Monroe st. NOTICE.

W. A. WILLIAMS.

W. H. EADER & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Office and Factory ... 358 and 360 Second Street,

Memphis; . . . Tennessee.

SEND FOR OUR MOLDING BOOK AND PRICE-LIST.

(Formerly St. Louis Life Insurance Company).

Bonds and Stocks owned
Cash on hand and Checks and Drafts in course of collection
Acqued Interest
Furniture and Fixures 2M 794 25, Judgment 396 91
Net Outstanding and Deferred Premiums and Agents' Accounts

LIABILITIES AND RESERVES:

This Company has resumed the issue of New Policies, which will be granted on the most approved plans of insurance and on Participating rates of premium.

No part of the Surplus payable on Participating Policies can be appropriated for dividends on the Capital Stock.

CED. W. BRYANT, Vice-Pres't and Act'ry JOHS T. DOUGLASS, President. GEO. W. MANNING, Assistant Secretary J. M. FOX, Secretary. H. CHRISTOPHER, M.D., Medical Officer | BES. WILLIAMS, Manager of Agencies 83 WM. M. RANSON, General Agent, for Western Tennessee and Morthern

HOME OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

COTTON FACTORS

No. 369 Front St., Memphis, Teun.

lpening of Dress Goods and Silks!

MENKEN BROTHERS

INDIA PONGEES.

ECRU DE FLANDERS, BROCHE SILK MIXTURES,

Ranging in price from 37% cents to 85 cents a yard, SILKS, SILKS

Checked Silks, Striped Silks!

Grisaille Stripes and Plain! Also, the new delicate ECRU SHADES, in solid colors.

Just imported, and in variety of designs. CHILDREN'S and MISSES' GARMENTS, INFANTS' DRESSES AND CAPS. Special attention is called to our EMBROIDERED EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, which are much less than former prices.

MENKEN BROTHERS.

COTTON FACTORS

Wholesale

371 & 378 MAIN ST., MEMPHIS. CHAS, J. PHILLIPS - Cotton Salesman CASH ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON TO MESS S. BROWN SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool, England.

BOOTS and SHOES,

HILL, TERRY & MITCHELL,

233 MAIN STREET.

FACTORIES. STRAWBERRY, GRAPE, PEACH, AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

WINE AND LIQUOR Flooring, Ceiling, Siding,

STOVES, ETC.

EXCELSIOR

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN ST.



WHOLEGALE DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

-AND-COPPER. Have always in Stock a complete assortment of every class of goods used or sold by

TIN AND STOVE DEALERS,



FAMOUS WHEREVER USED OR KNOWN FOR ECONOMY IN PRICE. SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION, **OUICK & UNIFORM BAKING,**

AND PERFECT OPERATION.

Orders from the trade respectfully solicited, guaranteeing FIRST-CLASS GOODS, CAREFUL PACKING.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS, AND LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. SEND FOR NEW LISTS. ADDRESS:

EXCELSIOR ST. LOUIS, MO. se The Charter Cak btoves are sold by E. Urqubart & Co.; Memphis.

FOR SALE. GREAT SALE

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHERT MUSIC, BOOKS, Etc. AT COST PRICE!

STORE FOR RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, or I will sell stock, including location, which is the best in the city to any one that

For 80 Days Only.

E. A. BENSON, 317 Main Street. Memphis, Tenn.

FINEST FLAVORED

-AND-

BREAKFAST BACON

OLIVER. FINNIE & CO. AGENTS

MAKE no engagements till you see our new Book, illustrated, which, in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "The Thing" for the Centennial period-sells on sight. Any active man of business capacon sight. Any active man of business capac-ity insured large profits and steady work for a year. Apply promptly and steady work for a J. B. FORD & CO., aps 27 Park Place, New York.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE BY

C. E. Barbour & Co. Trigg Avenue, Memphis.

BANKRUPTCY. MOVICE IN BANKBUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States, for

the District of west remises.—It is marter of N. Dewar.—In Bankruptcy.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of N. Dewar, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tenucase.

O. WOOLDSIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 10, 1876.—apl1 tu NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennesses.—In the matter of J. H. Willett.—In Bankruptey.

THE undersigned hereby gives hotice of his appointment as assignee of J. H. Willett, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennesses.

O. WOOLORIDGE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 10, 1876. april to NOTICE IN RANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee.—In the inatter of J.S. Rosenthal.—In Bankrapky, THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J.S. Rosenthal, of Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee, O. WOOLURINGE, Assignee.

Memphis, April 16, 1866. april 19. NOTICE IN BANKEUPTCY:

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee—in the matter of R. H. Epperson.—In Eankruptcy.

THE undersigned bereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. H. Epperson, of Madison county, Tennessee.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee, Memphis. April 10, 1876.

apil to

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West revnesses.—In the mais-ter of G. H. Becker.—In Bankruptey. THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of G. H. Becker, of Memphis, Shelby county. Tennesses. Memphis, April 10, 1878. april tu NOTICE IN BANKSUPICY.

A Plan for Her Relief from the Oppression of Her Public Debt and Heavy Taxes-A New Idea for the

Small Deposits upon State Certificates Bearing Two Per Cent, Interest May Realize a Saving of

\$800,000.

taking testimony in San Francisco as to A Suggestion Worthy the Serious Consideration of All Classes, by which Obligations May be Met and the State Credit be

Saved.

A Thorough Review of the Rosources of the State-What She Can and What She Cannot Do-Com-

parison with Massachu-

setts.

In making space for the following unusually lengthy communication, and thus violating our duty to our readers to the coming aldermanic election in Chi-cago. Correct. devote our available space to the gene-ral news of the day, we feel that we will be sustained in so doing by all who shall give it a patient and careful reading. Able, searching and logical, it will well repay the reader for the time spent upon He may not, as we do not, agree with the writer upon all the points he makes, and he may even doubt the tessibility of a plan to simple, for making every working citizen of the State a bond-holder, and therefore more directly than he is now even interested in an economical administration of the government of the State and the maintenance of her credit—the reader may not agree at all with the writer-but he

> more able paper has yet been given to the public of Tenneisse on the State

Hon. James D. Porter, Governor of Tennessee, SIR-It requires such a peculiar taste to pur-Six—It requires such a peculiar taste to pursue the dry questions of political economy—the "dismal science" as it has been called—that in presenting the present essay to the public, though dignified by the address to yourself, I must confess I expect but few readers and little attention. The faculties naturally become fatigued in this as in algebra, when only the abstract relations of quantities and not the actual living numbers themselves are presented to the mind.

But I think I have observed that, while impatient of processes, the people are keenly alive to the actual merits of results; they have, it would seem, an instinctive recognition of the truth or faisity of any proposition without the least regard to the logic by which it was deduced.

It was deduced.

Hence it is with a profound belief that the popular judgment will be a correct and fair test of their merits, that I venture to offer a few suggestions upon so dull a subject as our State finances.

In the consideration of any man's business affers, his health and strength are evidently

THE STATE.

As it lies before us on the map, it is an oblong-shaped figure, some one hundred and nine miles long and four hundred and thirty-two broad. In geography these terms are used with reference to the parallels of lattitude and longitude, and hence we see our state is much broader than it is long. This is a matter of much importance, to commence with. For it is plain, as a mere question of distances, that the consumer in any section of the State will prefer to buy and sell with the nearest markets—and the shortest routes to these will in this case lead him out of the State.

Again, the fruits of the soil are distributed in belts of latitude—and hence the staple productions of a very broad State will probably be too few to give it that variety of products which is the greatest cause of internal trade. The farmer in the east cannot exchange his conton with the larmer in the west on the same latitude, for the latter has only the same cotton, and the exchange would be profitable to neither. For an exanange is the giving of something we have for something we have not. It is this which makes the currents of trade run north and south, or across parallels of latitude; and, other things being equal, the greater the difference of initiate between two piaces, the greater will be the value each will place upon the products of the other. As we see that here we give a high price for coffee and sugar, while in Brazil they give a high price for wheat or flour. In our case the rune does not operate absolutely, because we are situated, as it were, on the side of a great broken alonge or incline, running down from the top of the Appaiachians to the Mississippi river, and the change of levation virtually operates as a change of latitude. In this zone for every two hundred and fifty-thrue feet for every two hundred and fifty-thrue feet for every two hundred and fifty-thrue feet for

operates as a change of intitude. In this zone the average temperature changes one degree for every two hundred and fity-thrie feet for the first thomsand yards of ascent; or, as Humbold gatculates it, three hundred and thirly feet equal to one degree of intitude.

Thus, on the highest ridges of our eastern mountains the yearly temperature is about forty degrees, or that of St. Johns, New Brunswick, while in Memphis It is sixty degrees, or about that of the Mediterranean coast of Africa. From this we learn that as the distribution of plants along parallels of intitude is due entirely to a general equality of heat, so it is necessary to use another term to indicate those variations of latitude and temperature produced by seas, winds or mountain ranges.

This term is sometime, and the earth's surface when the mean temperature is the same. These lines are not parallels, but are even remarkable for their eccentric curvatures, sometimes running nearly north and south across many degrees of latitude.

duced by seas, winds or mountain ranges. This term is isothermal, and its lines are those

ISOTEKRMAL. From an inspection of maps constructed on this principle, it will be seen that Tennessee lies mostly within the zone between the fiftynd degree and sixtieth degree of mean the line of the July isothermal of seventyeven degrees also enters Tennessee about eighty-six degrees thirty minutes of west angitude, and leaves it noove Memphis some The January isothermal of forty-one de-grees approaches this near Nashville, their point of nearest approach being thus near the

center of the State.

The first of these is the boundary of the zone called "the historical, from its remarkable fertility and resources, as well as its profound indicence on the course of human affairs." The second "is the axis of a zone a few degrees wide, upon which, in Europe and Asia, all great men have appeared."—Deaper. Nowhere in America do these times approach save in this state, and from their point of

Again man can not create force—he can only direct that furnished by nature, cometimes singly, as in the failing stream—sometimes by combination, as the fire and water of the steam—engine. The force of gravity brings down the hoe upon the soil—under the direction of human muscle—and the secret force inviting there produce first the bade and then the full corn in the ear. Human success, therefore, in any undertaking is measured by the smount of natural force brought into actual operation through his agency. Hence the importances of finding these ready to hand in the totil of like. In some things this is apparent to the slowest intellect. As in the case of minerals, industry and skill may by long efforts remedy the sterility of the soil—but only the absolute gifts of nature can enrich the depths of the rock.

Thus, in examining one subject, after looking at its size and shape, marked as it is by the irregular curves of the isothermal lines. There is another division—below the surface this time, no less valuable and important. This is the mineral deposit; the coal, iron and

This is the mineral deposit; the cost, iron and

CORRUPTION.

In coal, the great Appalachian field covers about five thousand one hundred square miles, and in iron the stale is rinbed with vast belts of finest ore, in many cases in close proximity to both coal, wood and sandatone. For these, or all other products fransportation is rendered easy by one thousand six hundred and thirty-four miles of railways and one thousand three hundred and fifty-four miles of mavigable rivers, giving transportation to every thirteen square miles of the State's area.

To sum up then, in brief: The average temper the of one year is 58; the annual railing of the state is one three square miles, composed of twenty-three whites and eight blacks; our soil is fertile and diversified, our minerals abondant, and we are—slone in the United States—where things of past greatest social and material development approach each other.

But with all of this to warrant the most enthusiastic hopes, we see the state reduced to an agony of taxation, sickened in its progress, and baukrupt in its credit?

Now there must be a reason for this, all natural prosperity is derived from the combinations of realines and man. The first furnishes the soil, the rock, the forest and the climate. Man fornishes the labor required to utilize these to the needs of human progress. We have seen nature has done more than her past. The fault, therefore, must fail upon man.

It necessarily follows, therefore, that under a system of special part with a core sthand of the directory, but was prevented on procure an investigation by a committee of the directory, but was prevented on the directory is not an investigation by a committee of the directory, but was prevented on the directory is not an account of the directory. procure an investigation by a committee

Rabcock's Case Again.

for him, and Bogy replied, advising him to take what he could get.

[Concluded on Second Page.]

John B. Carmon, of the banking firm of A. Curtise & Carmon, of Camden, in

ployed strengthening it. Two men were killed and three others injured,

Special to the Appeal.

The Australian submarine cable has ing in Chicago. A. T. Stewart's remains will be in-The direct cable has been repaired and

and Chicago. The secretary of state, secretary of war and the secretary of the navy will go to New York to receive the Em-

The new census of Philadelphia, just taken, shows a population of eight hunared and seventeen thousand four hun-

money belonging to the United States collector's office at that point. The New York Times will publish a call for evidence regarding the Beecher scandal, issued by a committee appointed by the New York and Brooklyn association of Congregational ministers. Telegrams from Bosnia state that the

John Seals, one of the tellers of the Security savings bank of New York after its discovered to be a depulter for semy name to any obligation, or in the purcity, is discovered to be a defaulter for chasing of supplies or otherwise sixty-nine thousand dollars. The bank April 11, 1876. ENOCH ENSLEY. | apl

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS AND MOLDINGS

PALOORINGS. MANTELS. MOLDINGS, CEILING, LATTICE-WORK, WELL-TUBING, Door and Window Frames, Weatherboarding, Base-Boards, Turning, Shelving and Counters, Soroll-Work, Newell Posts, Bailusters and Fence-Pickets; all kinds of Lumber, rough and dressed; Lath and Shingles. Framing Lumber sawed to order on short notice.

STATEMENT, APRIL 1, 1878. Real Estate owned, less incumbrance.... Real Estate loans Constered Loans and Ellis Receivable... Premium Loans Bonds and Stocks owned \$1,512,477

26,037,404 00 15,969 Policies in Force, Insuring \$33,779,391.

Eistissippi-Office, No. 9 Radison street, Hemphis, Tenn. HERBER JONES, M.D. B. G. HENNING, M.D. [Medical Examiners.]

Wholesale Grocers

HAVE RECEIVED THE POLLOWING NEW AND ELEGANT FABRICS:

DAMASSEE MOHAIRS, CASHMERE BRETANGE

Black Cashmere and Faille Silks!

New and Elegant Costumes! TABLE HAMS

261 and 263 Main Street.

Grocers,

We are now ready for the Trade with our usual heavy stock, selected for

MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, WOMER'S TRIMMED HATS.

WHOLESALE

A FULL LINE OF

sar Orders promptly executed.

Shingles and Lumber on hand. DEALER, W. H. BUTTS & CO., No. 357 Front Street, Saw and Plaining Mills Front street, near Gas Works, MEMPHIS, :: TENNESSEE. MEMPHIS, TRNN.

Memphis, April; 10, 1876,

NOTICE IN BANKBUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the District of West Tennessee, —in the mat-ter of Joseph O. Threst.—in Bankruptcy. THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph O. Threat, of Memphis Shelby county, Tenn. O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.